

No. 9.

WILLIAM R. McCAY,
IN MARKET STREET.

Advertisements comprising one square will be inserted three weeks for \$1, and to those who advertise by the year a liberal deduction will be made. Letters on business connected with the office must be post paid.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

Court of Assizes by Ardechie.
A lonely Inn at Peyrabeille kept by Assas.

ed me; I saw very clearly that I was in a cut-throat place, yet I tried to preserve as good countenance as possible. After having thus questioned me, she addressed the old man, and asked him the cause of his journey. The unfortunate man, without mistrust, and with great simplicity, confessed that he had just sold a cow, the price of which he was carrying to these *caters*, meaning the officers of justice.— When I had heard these words, my uneasiness

Enjolas (for I have since learned the name of the man who went to bed) said to them: I do not pay to night: I will pay to-morrow: I am going to breakfast with another person.— Peter Martin replied: That will do. The servant, after having returned from fighting

Five witnesses testified to these revelations, which included the acknowledgment of her presence at the hour and place of the crime, and the details of the assassination of the unhappy Enjolras. When interrogated by the justice of the peace of the place, delegated for that purpose, she had maintained that she had never said any thing relating to the crime; either on account of the known intimacy which connected her with the accused, or to the effect of the common terror which they inspired, even from their prison; her resignation to come

The following is an extract of a letter dated Paris, Dec. 11, 1833, says the Albany Advertiser, which came by the last Havre packet, from one of the loveliest and most intelligent American women now abroad :

The great Fountain played twice, and the fête of St. Louis occurred during our residence at Versailles.

Before settling down in Paris we spent a week at Fontainebleau, partly to see the place, and partly to enjoy the fine grapes which are there in great perfection, and are considered the best in France. It is situated about forty miles south of Paris, in a forest as you may remember. The leaves had just taken an autumnal tinge, and as the weather was precisely

A lonely inn at Peyrabeille kept by Assassins. Daring and multiplied murders during twenty-five years.—Frightful deeds.
The journals of last month made mention of the execution of Martin and his wife, innkeepers, and Rochette their servant, condemned for

that of an Indian summer, called here *L'été de St. Martin*, we beheld the forest in all its glory. We passed every day in rambling through it either on foot or on donkeys. In one place we saw a little chapel, where the horse of a knight in the days of Henri Quatre was suddenly arrested in his flight by an apparition of the Virgin who, touched by the fervent prayers addressed her, appeared in her own person and calmed the furious steed! A painting on the ceiling as large as life commemorates the important event.

In another direction we found the ruins of an old Hermitage and convent, whose inmates were so often murdered by the robbers infesting the forest that Louis XIV ordered it in part to be destroyed.

We found a peasant and his family occupying a rude cottage built against one of the old walls. They showed us the heads of six *wolves* which they had shot during the last winter.—Near the cottage is "*La Roche qui pleure*," an immense affair from which through a small fissure flows without cessation a single drop of water at a time. The peasants ascribe to it much virtue, and I had the patience to fill a small phial to take home with me. The palace, besides being an extraordinary building in appearance, is very interesting from its antiquity and associations. It was from its steps that Napoleon, on his departure to Elba, bade farewell to his soldiers, shaking each man's hand silently, while all around were in tears.

I saw the table on which he signed his abdication, a small round mahogany stand. This favorite resort of Francis 1st and Henry 4th seemed to recall the days of pleasure and romance. The rooms in which they slept, the halls where they presided, the gardens in which they roamed, and the cricket ground where they amused themselves in the presence of the fair ladies of their courts, were all pointed out to us.

I was much and agreeably surprised to perceive in the gallery of the palace, among the busts preserved there, a faithful resemblance of Washington.

We have now been in Paris two months.—Wonderful, delightful, dear, disagreeable Paris! It were a shame to die and not see it, and yet better to die than live here always. At least this is my impression. To the lover of pleasure, the gourmand, the old who wish to look young, and the young who wish to be admired—to the student, the enthusiastic lover of the arts, the collector of curiosities, and those whose happiness does not consist in domesticity, it must be delightful. But as I am not of this description, I may be allowed to find a little fault with even Paris! We hear too much of it before we see it. Its public places are described with so much warmth that we imagine them perfect. When I first saw the garden of the Tuileries, I would not believe I saw them, so much had my fancy outstripped the reality. It was some time before I could bring myself to admire it. I have since learned to appreciate it justly.

The new part of Paris is grand and impressive. Entering from Versailles, St. Cloud, or St. Germain, passing along the Champs Elysees, and down the Rue de Rivoli, nearly the whole length of which extends the garden of the Tuileries, one is really astonished and delighted. After this turn into the Rue Castiglione, view the Place Vendôme, with its lofty pillar, follow the Rue de la Paix, and then go into the Boulevards, pursue this great street to its termination, and something new, striking and curious ever awaits. But when you have done this, you have done with all that is noble or even agreeable as a promenade.

The Palais Royal is indeed a splendid thing. The shops are superb, and one may be protected from the weather at all hours, but to reach it, you must pass through dirty streets, offensive and disagreeable.

Our time passes thus. Our mornings until one or two o'clock are spent at home. After that, if the weather permits, we visit or go sight-seeing. We are frequent visitors at the Louvre, where indeed one cannot go too often. The porter at the gate is now so well acquainted with us, that we require no passport for admission.

The Palaces of the Tuileries and Palais Royal, we saw to great advantage, as we accompanied the family of the American Ambassador, to whom, of course, every attention was shown. Mrs. B. and myself were invited to sit upon the throne, which invitation we accepted.

We are living at the Hotel Menrice, decidedly the best in Paris. Some agreeable friends have their apartments at the same place, and we dine together. Several others, the Misses P. and Mrs. J. are not far off. I see and hear of a vast number of Americans. Mrs. W. of F.—a, is now at Rome, where she is to pass the winter. I learn she is very intimate with Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer. Mr. W. is probably in America by this time, to attend to his duties in Congress.

I believe you knew Miss E.—She has lately married. You know she is a woman of uncommon talent, excellently educated, and pleasing in her appearance. For some reason or other, she did not receive in New York the attention she deserved. At the house of a lady of rank where she lived in Paris, she met an Italian Count, who fell desperately in love with her. Passages of a very romantic character, highly honorable to her, took place, which resulted in her acceptance of him, to the gratification of his family. In a short time he will be an Ambassador for Tuscany, and she will be on a par with the proudest nobility of France. The Count, though not handsome, is said to be a very fine character.

We dined the other day at the Rocher de Concale, the favorite resort of the Parisian Gourmands. We had a specimen of the best and rarest dishes of Paris. The service was of plate, and the viands were exquisite. We had fish from the Mediterranean and the Rhine; Game from every part of France—gooseberries from Stratsburg, and a thousand things else, which I cannot remember. The fruits were the rarest of the season, the confectionary superlative, the wines various and perfect. I met there, Mrs. Patterson, the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, still a very handsome woman.

Of course I have visited the Theatres. The French, and the Italian Opera, strike me the most favorably. The Present Prima Donna of the latter, Mad G., is not to be compared with the Malibran, who is at Naples. I do not like the French Grand Opera. It is too gaudy, too showy; but the Parisians laud to the skies, its singing, dancing, and scenery.

In dress, the taste is now for the antique. The dresses of our great-grand mothers are once more coming into fashion.

In the middle of February, we leave for Rome, also, and intend to be back to Switzerland in June, where we pass the summer. Adieu.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER.

State Temperance Convention.

Harrisburg, March 4, 1834.

The Convention was temporarily organized by calling ANDREW CAROTHERS, Esq. of Cumberland county, to the chair, and appointing JOHN K. FINDLAY, Esq. of Lancaster, and HENRY K. STRONG, of Dauphin, Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen appeared as delegates, being members of societies in the several counties, as follows, viz:

Adams county—Thaddeus Stevens.
Beaver—John Clark.
Bucks—Anthony Morris.
Berks—Cyrus H. Jacobs, Elijah Decker, Sam'l A. M'Coskry.
Bradford—William Patton, Silas C. Perry.
Butler—Samuel Kerr, Thomas Jones, John M. Pugh.

Chester—Simon Siegfried, Wilmer Worthington, John Stem, Thomas K. Bull, Thomas Jones, Joseph Hemphill, Addison May, Samuel J. Dickey.

Cumberland—George Duffield, John C. Hart, Andrew Carothers, Henry Duffield, Wm. Kerr, Robert M. Cochran, George Pattison, Thomas B. Jacobs.

Centre—David M'Kinney.
Dauphin—Wm. R. Dewitt, Samuel Agnew, H. K. Strong, David Krause, Daniel Zacharias, Richard T. Leech, Archibald Orm, Daniel E. Gross, Frederick K. Boas, Thomas Forster.

Fayette—James A. M'Clelland.
Franklin—John Irwin, John S. Kerr.
Huntingdon—James Steel, John Kerr, James Thompson, Thomas T. Cromwell.

Juniata—John M. Green, Thompson M'Alister.
Lancaster—Wm. Kirkpatrick, J. K. Findlay, George B. Kerfoot, Thomas H. Davies, James Wilson, A. Woodhull, O. Douglas, Joseph Cotterill.

Mifflin—James T. Hale, John M. Hale; Andrew Bratton.
Northampton—M. Robert Butts was admitted a member of the convention, on motion of Mr. Perry.

Philadelphia City—John Wiegand.
Philadelphia co.—John Marsh, James Goodman.

Susquehanna—Almon H. Read.
Union—James Merrill, Abbot Green, Jas. Dale.

Wayne—Richard L. Seely.
York—Robert Cathcart.

On motion, Resolved, That members of the Legislature who are members of Temperance societies, be permitted to be enrolled as members of this convention, upon their signifying their wishes to that effect.

On motion, Resolved, That the daily meetings of this convention be opened and closed with prayer.

Whereupon the Rev. Dr. Cathcart was designated to perform that service at the present opening, which was accordingly done.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to nominate officers of this convention.

Whereupon, Messrs. Stevens, Worthington, M'Coskry, Merrill, Read, Forster and Woodhull, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Stevens from the committee appointed for the purpose of nominating officers for the convention, reported the following:
President, SAMUEL AGNEW, of Dauphin county, Wm. KIRKPATRICK, of Lancaster, and JAMES DALE of Union, Vice Presidents, Wm. Patton, of Bradford, and Thomas K. Bull, of Chester, Secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report rules for the government of this convention.

Whereupon, Messrs. Duffield, Stevens and M'Kinney, were appointed said committee.

On motion, Messrs. Merrill, Irvine, Steel, Read, Carothers, J. M. Hale, Findlay, Marsh and Jones, were appointed a committee to select subjects for the consideration of the convention.

After attending to some other preparatory business, the convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, Evening.

The convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. Merrill from the Standing Committee reported in part the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That this convention are more and more impressed with the correctness of the great fundamental principles of the temperance reformation, viz: the entire uselessness of ardent spirit to man as a drink for refreshment or as an auxiliary in labor; its poisonous nature and hurtful quality, and the duty of uniting in a pledge or mutual agreement that we will neither use it ourselves nor give it to others, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance its use in the community.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and report what has been done towards the publication of temperance publication in German, and what course this convention can take on that subject.

3. Resolved, That the reformation of the intemperate is proved to be, through the action of temperance societies, practicable and easy; and though incidental to these institutions, is viewed as a most benign result, exciting us to gratitude and increased exertion.

4. Resolved, That the influence of females in favor of temperance has been highly and extensively salutary and should they in view of the deep interest which they have in this subject, universally exert their influence in its favor, by signing and circulating the pledge of entire abstinence from ardent spirits, they would become pre-eminently the benefactresses of their race.

5. Resolved, That the extension of temperance principles and habits among the children and youth of this commonwealth, demands the special attention of the friends of temperance, and that juvenile temperance societies, and societies in all our literary institutions, would be of great and lasting benefit.

6. Resolved, That the convention have heard with much interest the declaration of many physicians in various parts of the state, that ardent spirit is never beneficial to men in health, and is a frequent cause of disease and death; and should our medical faculty generally unite in the same declaration, it would dissuade men much from its use, and exhibit to view its manufacture and sale as a drink, as inconsistent with human well being.

The first resolution was adopted without debate.

The second was adopted after inserting the word "English," before German languages, and Messrs. Decker, Kerfoot, Siegfried, Zacharias, Goetz, Davis, and Green of Union, were appointed a committee.

On account of the number of citizens present, the third resolution was postponed for the

consideration of the fourth. After a long and interesting discussion by Messrs. Duffield, Carothers, McKinney, Stevens, Kerfoot, Dewitt, Siegfried and Marsh, the fourth resolution was agreed to.

On motion, ordered, that Messrs. Duffield, Worthington and Irvine, be a committee to make arrangements for the appointment of a time to be set apart for the delivery of public addresses, and to invite the Governor and Heads of Department and Members of the Legislature, and Judges Gibson and Lewis, and the members of the Dauphin bar, to attend.

On motion, the hour of 3 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, was fixed upon for the delivery of public addresses.

On motion, ordered, that Messrs. McKinney, Strong, Cathcart and Marsh be a committee to make a condensed report of the subject and matter of the reports presented to the convention.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Duffield, the convention adjourned, to half past nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, Morning, March 5.

Convention met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McKinney of Centre. The minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Merrill from the Standing Committee reported the following additional resolutions to the convention.

7. Resolved, that in the view of this convention the traffic in ardent spirit as a drink is morally wrong; and that we deem it our duty to abstain from such traffic; and thus to do what we can by the combined influence of opinion and example, to promote its universal abandonment.

8. Resolved, That this convention can see no reason to believe that a business can be profitable to a community, notwithstanding a great immediate revenue, which perpetuates intemperance, promotes pauperism and crime, increases the public burdens, impairs the health of the people, deteriorates intellect, corrupts the public morals, and shortens men's lives; and in their opinion, Pennsylvania would be a richer, more virtuous, and powerful state, in the entire abandonment of the distillation and sale of ardent spirit as a drink, than in its continuance.

9. Resolved, That while this convention recommends to its members and the friends of temperance, great activity, fortitude and perseverance, it also exhorts them to cultivate a spirit of patience and forbearance; when reviled, not to revile again; to avoid all lightness of speech and abusive epithets; and by kind moral influence, to persuade all men to abandon the manufacture, traffic, and consumption of ardent spirits, as a drink.

10. Resolved, That the increase of grocery stores and houses of entertainment in which ardent spirit is not furnished, is removing one of the chief causes of intemperance; and ought to be greatly encouraged, that they may become universal throughout this state and nation.

Resolved, That while the temperance cause continues to be supported by men of all sects, denominations and parties, we desire it shall stand upon its own merits, disconnected with topics of local sectarian, or political bearings.

12. Resolved, That we regard with high satisfaction the measures which have been adopted for the abolition of the use of ardent spirit in the United States army and navy; as likely to result in great good to our soldiers and seamen, and to our common country.

13. Resolved, That the vast importance of the temperance cause demands a more complete organization of its friends in Pennsylvania by county and local societies; and that a new and vigorous effort be at once made by us, and persevered in, till no spot in the state be without an efficient and flourishing society.

14. Resolved, that while the friends of temperance patronize the public press, they may reasonably expect a portion of the journals of the day to be devoted to intelligence interesting to them, and which will be thankfully received; and at the same time, no efforts should be spared to operate on public opinion, by disseminating such periodicals and publications peculiar to our cause, as will give a fair exposition of our objects, views, and opinions.

15. Resolved, that this convention views with great satisfaction the formation of congressional and legislative temperance societies.

16. Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is expedient that there should be a Temperance convention, held in this place on the 2d Tuesday of March, 1835—and that all Temperance Societies in the state are respectfully requested to send delegates, and full statistical reports, with the names of their officers.

The third resolution was taken up and considered.

Mr. Cathcart moved that the word "easy" be struck out; which effected considerable discussion from Messrs. Marsh, Siegfried, Strong, Hart, Douglass, Woodhull, Findlay and Duffield. The 5th and 6th resolutions were then adopted. The Amendment was lost, and resolution adopted.

The seventh resolution was then taken up. Mr. Green, from Union, moved that the words "morally wrong," be stricken out. The amendment was supported by Mr. Cathcart, and opposed by Mr. Duffield. Other amendments were offered.

Mr. Marsh hoped all amendments would be withdrawn, that gentlemen might discuss, if they pleased, the original resolution. Agreed to, when the resolution was opposed by Mr. Green, of Union, Messrs. Kerfoot, Merrill and Findlay, and supported by Messrs. Marsh, M'Kinney and Bull.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the public addresses.

Afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment. Mr. McKinney, from the committee appointed to prepare a condensed report from the documents handed in to this Convention, asked leave respectfully to submit the following.

It is to be regretted that so few of the county and township Temperance Societies have sent in official reports; and that probably not one half the societies in the state are represented in the Convention; and that these do not even profess to give full statistical reports. The number of members reported is—Temperance Stores—, Temperance taverns—, Distilleries stopped—, Drunkards reformed—.

The reports, however, few and defective as they are, still show that a great and good work is rapidly advancing. But a few years ago Pennsylvania would have raised in rebellion against an enactment which would have ten-

ded to curtail the manufacture, traffic in, or use of ardent spirits.—Now, from the Governor to the most obscure citizen, we find public sentiment and public feeling sitting hard against these things. It is no longer dangerous to say that ardent spirits are useless—are a deadly poison—are the bane of society—are injurious to the body, destructive to the property, and ruinous to the soul of man; and that the traffic in them, as a drink, is not consistent with morality, and is becoming disreputable. Legislators, Judges, Lawyers, Physicians, Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, are becoming not only members of Temperance Societies, and in zeal and eloquence often excel the ministers of the gospel—that class of men, who, till lately, were the only persons who might speak on this subject—and they were tolerated in their remarks no farther than to the prohibition of drunkenness; and this but from a regard to official duty.

In this country, public sentiment is often stronger than law, and must always go before the law. Public sentiment on the subject of temperance is now rapidly on the advance, and is becoming powerful in its operation. In many places, harvests are cut, grain gathered in, buildings erected, lands cleared, marriages solemnized, goods sold, iron works and other factories conducted, and the anniversary of independence celebrated without the presence of a drop of intoxicating liquor of any kind.—And these things are becoming so fashionable, that whole neighborhoods, in the region of temperance societies, have adopted these practices, though perhaps not one third of the neighborhood have signed the temperance pledge. Ladies have cast in their influence, and are silently and with becoming modesty, but with powerful energy and the happiest effect, promoting this glorious cause. Many distilleries have ceased to produce this liquid death. Temperance Stores have become very numerous, and are rapidly multiplying. Temperance Hotels are no longer unknown in our state. Scores of drunkards have been reformed, and most of those whose reformation has not been effected, have been banished from the light of day, and from the common walks of men; and give good reason to hope that we may soon say, as an apostle said, "They that be drunken, are drunken in the night."

Now how can public sentiment, on this subject, be made to advance till it become irresistible and irrevocable? Evidently by the same means by which it has been produced, and thus far directed. The public mind must become fully enlightened. The feelings of the community, and the success of the cause will always keep pace, not actually with the light that shines, but infallibly with the light received to the mind. Let then the friends of temperance be active, prudent, wise and exemplary. Let essays, speeches, tracts, periodicals, societies, conventions and agents be multiplied. Let those who traffic in ardent spirits, and those who use them, be pitied; and while they are faithfully dealt with, and their practices spoken of in the unvarnished language of truth, let them be treated affectionately and courteously, and not with personal and unfeeling reproach. Let Christians and patriots—Let sober men and sober women, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters make one united, humble, persevering effort. Let their motto be, "Touch not, taste not, handle not." Onward, onward, onward! and we shall, ere long, see manufacturers, importers and retailers sacrifice their gains, if sacrifice it can be called.—We shall see them, like the Ephesians of old, bring their books of curious arts together and burn them before all men.—Yes they will offer the implements of their arts and traffic, though the cost should be a thousand times "fifty thousand pieces of silver," and offer them as a holocaust on the altar of Temperance. Then shall our abodes be once more cheered with the angel's song "On earth peace; good will towards men."

Public addresses upon the subject of temperance and the temperance reformation, were then delivered before the convention, his Excellency the Governor, Chief Justice Gibson, Judge Lewis, many members of the Legislature, and a numerous assembly of citizens, by Mr. Findlay, of Lancaster, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Agent of the State Society, and Mr. Woodhull, of Marietta.

After the public meeting, Mr. Merrill, from the standing committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of an equal number of physicians and farmers, be appointed, to prepare and publish, as soon as convenient, an address to the farmers of Pennsylvania, showing the evils resulting from the use of ardent spirits in the harvest field, and also, suggesting what is the best way of preserving health and strength in the field without it.

Agreed to, and Messrs. Woodhull, Worthington, Morris, Kerfoot, Kerr and Clark were appointed said committee.

The Seventh resolution was again taken up, and advocated by Mr. Carothers, and opposed by Mr. Krause.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Siegfried, when the convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday Morning.

Met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Marietta. Minutes of yesterday were read.

The Seventh resolution was again taken up.

Mr. Strong moved to strike out the words "morally wrong" and insert in lieu thereof, "not conducive to the interests of the vendors and does not add to the wealth of the community." The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Cathcart and Strong, and opposed by Mr. De Witt and others. Before any vote was taken, a motion was made for an indefinite postponement of the subject, which elicited an animated discussion from Messrs. Green of Union, Patton, Merrill and Krause in favor, and Messrs. Kerfoot, Duffield, Hart, Siegfried, Marsh, Decker, Carothers, Morris, Worthington and Pugh, in opposition to the motion. The resolution and amendments were withdrawn by unanimous consent and on motion of Mr. Siegfried, the following resolution was adopted without opposition.

Resolved, that for want of time for a full discussion of the seventh resolution, the convention refer the sentiment presented in it, to the discussion of the primary societies, and to the consideration of the next State Temperance convention.

The convention then adjourned at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon.

Met according to adjournment. The remaining resolutions offered by the committee were taken up and severally agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Decker, Resolved, That this convention do highly approve of the appointment of an agent by the State Temperance Society; that it is their earnest wish, that he would visit the various counties, and the hope; that all the friends of Temperance would cooperate with him in his work.

On motion of Mr. Worthington, Resolved, That this convention do express their gratitude to Roberts Vaux, Esq. for his faithful services as President of the State Society, and their high satisfaction in the appointment of Dr. Philip Syng Physic, as his successor.

On motion of Mr. Boas, of Dauphin, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the President, Vice President, and Secretaries, for the able manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. Marsh, Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be given to the proprietors of this house for the use of the hall during the sittings of the convention, and to the choir of singers for their acceptable services.

On motion of Mr. Kranse, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published.

After prayer by Mr. Marsh, the convention adjourned sine die.

SAMUEL AGNEW, Pres't.

WM. KIRKPATRICK, } V. Pres'ts.
JAMES DALE, }

Thos. K. Bull, } Secretaries.
William Patton, }

EXTRACT

Of a letter from Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, to a gentleman in England.

"You will excuse my making no reply to that part of your letter which treats of religious concerns. I have avoided such topics as my life, and shall continue to do so. I have seldom seen a man able to embark in such discussions and studies, without becoming an enthusiast or a bigot, and pursuing them to ruin or injury of his practical social duties. I have never seen one become a better or a sadder man, & more amiable christian, by involving himself in the impassable mazes of theological controversy, or the unintelligible jargon of doctrinal points and questions which have a termination, no compromise, no rational evidence or conviction on either side; which have been undecided for thousands of years, and will forever remain so, and which, happily, is entirely unimportant when or how they are decided. I have seen sensible and enlightened men, by devoting themselves to such investigations, distract and cloud their understanding, fill themselves with the vain conceit that it is given to them to understand mysteries far beyond the fathom of human intellect, and which they find it impossible to explain to any plain and unsophisticated mind—a clear proof that they really do not understand them themselves. The life of man was intended to be employed in useful and active pursuits—in the fulfilment of duties requiring the practice of his moral and his physical energies and talents—and not to be employed in metaphysical disquisitions which lead to no one practical or useful result to the individuals, his family, his friends, or society. Men who employ their talents and time in such inconclusive speculations, become uncomfortable to themselves, and often uncharitable to others; they are less amiable husbands, fathers, or masters; and neglect their social and domestic duties in the indulgence of the pride and vanity of expert polemics. They mistake a new and obscure collection of words for knowledge, and unintelligible phrases for wisdom, and believe they are displaying the testimonies of truth, when they are only repeating sentences of which they cannot give any possible explanation. The truths which the wise and just Creator of man intended to be his guides to virtue and happiness, cannot be wrapped in libraries of folios, accessible but to one in a million; nor to be found only by poring over thousands of pages of what is mis-called learned criticism upon a Hebrew root, on a Greek particle. The precepts of a good and acceptable life are acceptable to all the human race, as the air they breathe in common, the sun which shines on them all alike, and the food and water which refresh them. Has God given to all men whatever is necessary for the support and health of their perishable bodies, and withheld almost from all that which is indispensable for their eternal welfare? This is the impious conceit of the few who persuade themselves that they have the saving secret, the important panacea!"

"Mr.—of whom you speak, was a man of distinguished learning in the profession of the law, and also of general knowledge and scholarship, with a most acute and penetrating mind. He would have been at the head of the bar, with health, reputation and all the good he could have desired; but about fifteen or more years since, he became a devotee to the doctrines of Swedenburg. From that moment every thing was neglected or abandoned for these studies; his law-books were laid aside, his clients were unattended to, and his days and nights were given to Hebrew bibles, Latin folios, and learned criticisms and commentaries. He was soon involved in the embarrassment of debt, and after a most miserable existence, died a few months since of a broken and mortified spirit, leaving a wife and children destitute. And to what did he sacrifice himself and family? What discovery has he made? What truth elucidated or established that is worth one farthing to any body? This fondness for plaguing ourselves with what we never can unfold, has been a part of our nature in all ages. Childhood is amused by riddles, and old age by mysteries. In both cases after guessing again and again, and we are obliged to "give it up." In this, however, they differ—the solution of riddles is within the scope of human faculties; not so of human mysteries."

"I have unintentionally run on this course of observation, not to dissuade you from the interest you seem to take in your new doctrines; for if they occupy and amuse you, they are so far, at least, useful; and I do not fear they will lead your generous spirit into any neglect of higher duties, or to any intolerance of others; nor are my remarks pointed particularly at your mode of faith. I repeat, that I have all my life avoided all knotty and disputed points of religion. I argue with nobody about the trinity or unity of the Godhead; the mysteries of free knowledge and free will; or the profound doctrine of the atonement by the death of Christ. I read nothing about them—I affirm or deny nothing—I know nothing. I profess not to understand them; and I know that wiser and stronger minds have come to no understanding about them, after centuries of learned and intolerant disputation, in which rivers of blood, as well as of ink, have flowed, in support of this savage and unchristian, far-

fare. I mix not in such strife, but am content to discharge, as well as I can, the duties which providence has assigned me, according to the clear and undisputed light he has given me. I consider religion to have nothing to do with the conflicts of theologians, and the questions of the schools; they are, to my mind, the proofs of the weakness, the pride, and the vindictive intolerance of the human heart, when inflamed by the passions. Although I have been a constant and very general reader for more than forty years, I have never perused one page of any writer on any controverted question upon religion, not even a sermon. This is literally true, and I am sure I have escaped a worse perplexity, by this course, and lost nothing.

London Morning Chronicle.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, March 20, 1834.

State Temperance Convention.

We present our readers, in another part of our paper, with the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention, which lately assembled at Harrisburg. We are willing so far as our efforts extend, cheerfully to comply with a request made, by the Convention, that the public newspapers devote some portion of their columns to the diffusion of information on the subject. We have long ago avowed ourselves decidedly favourable to the Temperance Reformation, and we are willing to lend a helping hand to those who are honestly struggling in so good a cause. The following account is extracted from the "Temperance Advocate and Journal of the Times" published in Westchester.

The Convention was "large and respectable." Not in the every day, *politico ludicro* meaning of these terms—but really and truly so. It was composed of Legislators, Lawyers, Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel, Farmers, a Merchant or two,—men of venerable age and ardent youth. The principal subject of debate was, as usual in similar bodies, a resolution declaring the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink to be morally wrong. This question was ably discussed, and elicited, towards the close, quite as much warmth as was consistent with "temperance in all things." There was, however, no angry feeling manifested. Few, (perhaps one gentleman only) denied that the traffic was morally wrong; but several contended earnestly that it is *inexpedient*, at this stage of the reformation, to pass such a resolution. There was evidently a majority in favor of its passage; but the great object being to diffuse light, and elicit argument, a resolution was introduced, and unanimously adopted, referring the question to the primary societies for consideration and adoption. Notes of the arguments, *pro* and *con*, were taken by a member, and we have some hope of being able through his polite attention, to present them to our readers.

The Convention, it will be remembered, was organized on Tuesday the 4th inst. Agreeably to arrangement, the afternoon of Wednesday was set apart for public addresses. A committee was appointed to invite the Governor, the heads of departments, members of the Legislature, judges of the Courts, and other functionaries, together with the citizens of Harrisburg, to attend on the occasion. According, at the hour appointed, the Governor, Judge Gibson of the Supreme Court, a number of members of the Legislature, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, thronged the house. Eloquent and impressive addresses were delivered by J. K. FINDLAY, Esq. Rev. J. MANSIE, and Dr. WOODHULL, and were listened to by the audience with marked attention and evident satisfaction. At the commencement and close of these exercises, Temperance hymns were sung with much effect, by the choir attached to Rev. Mr. De Witt's congregation.

The sittings of the Convention terminated on Thursday evening. A number of resolutions were passed, and measures devised for the furtherance of the cause; which, it is hoped, will in due time be carried into effect.

To a Pennsylvanian, it was gratifying—very gratifying, to see the amount of talents and zeal enlisted in the Temperance ranks, and concentrated at the seat of government. Men of the first standing in our legislative halls and courts, and pulpits, are its avowed advocates; and, with a few exceptions, they have taken hold of the right doctrines, at the right end, and prepared to carry them forward.

There is, however, a very wide field to be cultivated; much of which is yet untouched. There are mountains of prejudice to be surmounted—rivers of whiskey to be drained—hundreds of distilleries and thousands of licensed and unlicensed dramshops to be closed, or changed into abodes of peace; and houses of lawful commerce. Our motto must, and will be "ONWARD!"

A Legislative Temperance Society, was formed on the 10th of March, among the Members of the Legislature now sitting at Harrisburg. The officers of the present year are ALMON H. REED, of Susquehanna Co. *President*; D. Fullerton, of Franklin, James A. McClelland of Fayette, John Clarke of Beaver, *Vice Presidents*; William Patton of Bradford, *Secretary*. And Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens of Adams, John Wiegand, of Philadelphia, Wilmer Worthington, of Chester, James Goodman, of Philadelphia and Thomas S. Cromwell of Huntingdon, *Executive Committee*.

Here are men of all political parties and religious persuasions meeting at a common altar, and consulting upon means which may be best adapted to promote a cause so fraught with individual and national happiness and prosperity. This society is formed on the principles of entire abstinence from Ardent Spirit as a drink, and from the traffic in it. The Constitution is the same as that of the Congressional Temperance Society.

We have received the first number of the "Middletown Argus," published in Middletown, Dauphin county. It is printed by Samuel R. Wilson, and promises that it will always be found advocating the cause of truth, justice, and the advancement of liberal principles, and, what is a very rare newspaper qual-

ity that it will never assail the reputation of any one.

In the Legislature, the education bill passed in Senate on the 15th inst. by a vote of 21 to 33.

The bill to extend the charter of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster came up on a second reading, with an amendment to increase and graduate the tax on its dividends, by Mr. Penrose. Mr. Robinson moved to amend the amendment, so as to make the minimum dividend 3 per cent instead of 2½, which was agreed to. The bill was then committed to the Bank Committee.

The House went into the consideration of the adjournment resolution sent from the Senate, and changed the time from the 10th to the 15th of April.

A destructive fire occurred in Harrisburg on the night of the 14th inst. Three two-story frame Houses in Front Street, were entirely consumed, and another much injured.

Thomas Hartley Crawford has been appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the place of Mr. Keating, resigned.

Congress is still employed in receiving petitions on the money currency, and in speaking on them.

Mr. Webster gave notice on Monday that he should ask leave, the next day, to introduce a bill to recharter the Bank of the United States.

On the same day the Vice President presented the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of York County, Pa. opposed to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and against the restoration of the public deposits. Mr. Webster presented a protest signed by 53 persons, denying the truth of the statements contained in the aforesaid proceedings. On motion of Mr. Clay, it was resolved that the communication presented by the Chair be not received.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE.

MR. EDITOR:—"L" in his last essay, has again repeated many of his former assertions and quibbles; which I have in several of my former essays shown to be false. But I have not written, nor intend writing, for the purpose of conquering, or convincing "L" or any one, who already wears the golden or paper collar of the Bank. (For "a man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still.") My object in writing, is to lead my fellow citizens to think, and act for themselves, in all matters concerning the good of the country. I shall therefore, not undertake to follow "L" through all his *turnings, twistings, reiterations, &c.* but only touch such parts, as I deem calculated, in my animadversions, to give information to an unprejudiced community. "L" inquires of me, what those *reserved* rights are, which the States *retained* when they formed the United States Constitution; and then in the same breath, he answers the query himself, by stating, that to alter the Constitution, to institute State Governments, to authorize the States to elect Senators, to the United States Senate, and to authorize the people to elect members of Congress, &c. are the *rights* which the States *reserved*. A most admirable construction of the Constitution; I am sorry Mr. Editor, that I do not know who Mr. "L" is. He must have studied our Constitution to some purpose, he is a very Daniel in this matter. But enough of this wisdom. Let me for the information of your readers, also give my construction, and let them refer to the instrument itself, and they will be able to judge who is right and who is wrong. Every school boy of 15 ought, and I think does know the indisputable fact; That the *individual States* formed the general government, and not the general government the State governments.—For the State governments have existed since 1776, and the general government was established only in 1789. The States were, and are, still each of them sovereign and independent, had power to declare war, make peace, regulate commerce with foreign nations, and do *all* things, which an independent State may do. These States, by their Legislatures elected or appointed delegates, who met to form a general government, and when so met, each State had only *one* vote, in forming the Constitution by which the general government got existence. Now let us inquire, what *rights or powers* they gave to Congress? All these powers, are enumerated in 1st Art. 8th Section of the Constitution, under 18 different heads, and whatever right or power is not granted to Congress, under those 18 heads, are by the 9th and 10th Art. of the amendments "RESERVED to the States or the people;" and here let me inquire, where does "L" find under those 18 heads of power granted; a power to incorporate a company, for any purpose whatever? He can not point his finger to the place. These are facts Mr. Editor, which can neither be *twisted*, nor *turned* aside. And here I might stop on this subject, and defy contradiction.—But inasmuch as "L" has provided himself with another foundation, to build his monied aristocracy on, I will attempt to blow it "skyhigh," as I did the former. He informs us, that Congress have power to erect a Bank, because they have power by the Constitution, to pass all laws *necessary*, to carry the Constitution into effect. But mind here, he is taking for granted, the very thing which he ought to prove, i. e. that a Bank is *necessary* to carry the Constitution into effect, and although I am no way bound, to prove a negative; but

I can prove without fear of contradiction, that a Bank is not *necessary* to carry the Constitution into complete effect. Witness the late expensive but *glorious* war, which was *successfully* carried through without the Bank. And happy for us, that we had not such an enemy to contend with at that 'eventful period.' A word Mr. Editor, on that dangerous word, *Necessary* and *Necessity*. This word, has ruined almost every republic that ever existed. Let us beware, that it may not be the ruin of our happy land. This word sir has been the plea of every tyrant, from Alexander the great, down to Napoleon the great. But suppose, according to "L's" notion of this word; Congress should at sometime deem it *necessary* (as the Senate seems to do now) to keep their seats for 5 or 10 years, or even for life, and for to accomplish that object, should deem it *necessary* to raise and support an army of one or two 100,000 men, would "L" support them in their usurpation." I think not, I have a better opinion of him. Again, suppose Congress should at sometime deem it *necessary* in order to consolidate the general government, to annul all our State laws, especially so far as Banks are concerned, or altogether abolish State governments, as being an *unnecessary* expense on the people; I am convinced "L" would "die in the last ditch," before he would yield to such abuse of power. And yet, it is clear as the sun at noon day, to my mind; that Congress have as *much*, and as *just* power, to do those things enumerated, and many more of a like nature as they have, to erect a Bank. In addition to my own argument, permit me to quote, on the subject of one who is without reserve, "greater than L." I mean the immortal Jefferson.

Speaking of the article in the Constitution, where the powers of Congress are all enumerated (already mentioned) and the 2nd foundation on which "L" attempted to erect his darling Bank.

He says, "Congress are not authorized to do what they please to provide for the general welfare of the Union; but only to pay taxes for that purpose. To consider the phrase, 'To provide for the general welfare of the Union,' as giving Congress power to do, what they may deem for the good of the Union, would render all the preceding, and subsequent enumeration of powers, completely useless. It would reduce the whole Constitution in one single phrase, i. e. instituting a Congress, with power to do whatever they might deem good for the Union, and as *they*, would be the *sole* judges of the good, it would also be a power, to do whatever *evil* they pleased. It is an established rule of construction of any instrument; where a phrase will bear either of two meanings, to give it *that* meaning which will allow *some* meaning, to the *other* parts of the instrument; and *not* that, which will render all the other parts useless." This reasoning is so plain and conclusive Mr. Editor, that I think it must settle conclusively, the controversy between "L" and myself, so far as the Constitutionality of a Bank is concerned. Permit me therefore to notice "L's" censuring me, for speaking of the selfinterestedness, or if he pleases, corruption of some of the members of the Congress of 1791 and 1816, and in answer to that part of his essay permit me to quote the immortal apostle of Liberty again, what he says of the former I hope may be applied to the latter also, without censure. Speaking of the "Funding system," contrived by Hamilton, whereby the people were swindled out of about \$38,000,000. Jefferson says, "Still this machine (The Funding system) was incomplete, its effects would only be temporary, as it would be lost with the loss of the members whom it had already enriched. Therefore some engine of influence more permanent, must be contrived, while these myrmidons were yet in office, to carry the measure through against all opposition. This engine was the Bank of the United States, and by it while the government remained in Philadelphia, a selection of members of both Houses were continually kept as Directors, who together with the stockholding member, could and did carry every question, which was deemed beneficial to Bank or aristocratic party; and by this combination, Legislative expositions were given to the Constitution; and the laws were shaped and passed after the model of England," &c.

Next, we are told by "L" in great swelling words, that the whole community are possessed of much greater wealth than the Bank of the U. S. and therefore there is no danger to be apprehended of the Bank influencing the people, or ruling them, because the less cannot influence or rule the greater, &c. Thus, mounting his philosophical Nag, and riding Jehu like without a curb or bridle. But stop and take another look before you get out of sight. How does this case stand, the Bank as Jefferson says, "acts by command and in phalanx," and the people are scattered over the land, without combination or concert. Again what do we see, the Bank with branches in every State in the Union, having "acted by command and in phalanx," have already either flattered or coerced, about 500 State Banks into their measures, who now also act by their command; thus we see, the whole monied aristocracy all combined on one side, and the patriotic free-men only on the other. O! who would be found thus attempting to commit *felo de se*!

"Franklin" has never complained of pressure, for he is one of those, who would rather leave himself and children houseless, than splendid slaves to a monied aristocracy. But I do firmly believe, that whatever pressure and disar-

agement of the currency (as Bank men call paper currency) does exist, more than usual, was wholly produced by the Bank and its collar men. 1st. by the curtailments of large amounts of discounts in a short space of time, and at certain places, and at the same time by discounting largely to certain proprietors of Newspapers, and at other places. 2d. by discounting largely to certain Brokers, and through these Newspapers, depreciating the notes of State Banks, thereby inducing many timorous and also interested persons to change their notes into specie, and hoarding it up; and at the same time enabling those brokers alluded to, to *shave* the notes of the State Banks, as well as those of *individuals*, and by these means, they have raised a clamor throughout the whole Union, in favor of re-chartering the Bank; but knowing that many people are opposed to re-chartering, they have only clamored for the restoration of the Deposites, well knowing if they can succeed in the last, the first must take place as a matter of course. Let us just for a moment look at home, what has been done in order to deceive the people, to sign memorials for the restoration, if these memorials had asked a charter, not one in three would have put their names to them, who did for the restoration, but this is not all, the number who did actually sign, is, in their report exaggerated as six to one. For instance, Mr. McKean presented to the Senate a memorial signed by 613 of the citizens of our borough, now every one can refer to the election returns, and perceive that our district never gave more than about 250 votes, 50 at least reside out of the borough, and I think no person will pretend, that one half of the voters residing in the borough, signed the memorial, thus the 613 dwindle down to less than one hundred!!! Thus, we can form some idea of the reality of the much talked of pressure, and also how and by what means it is produced. It appears "L" acknowledges my doctrine, i. e. that the President is accountable to the people, for the conduct of his officers or agents, and if so, how can he find any illegality in the removal of the deposits? I should like to be informed on that subject, for I confess I can perceive neither illegality, or unconstitutionality in that measure. Finally, "L" enquires whether Jackson did not recommend a U. S. Bank! Now if he did, and 'L' knows it, why enquire of me! Why not state the fact? Why ask me to prove a negative? As to what 'L' speaks so lightly, and sportingly of, i. e. the assassination of the Chief Magistrate, of the only free nation in the world, where people have it always in their power, to displace by election one servant for another. It is a matter of such deep horror and exquisite pain to me, and I think to every man who is not wholly destitute of every patriotic feeling, that I will not dwell upon it. I feel shame, pain and deep grief, that even such a thing should have ever been thought of by an American citizen, and worse worse, did not even some of our neighbors rejoice, when such a rumor reached us last winter? Oh! shame where is thy blush! If the greatest of my enemies were President, I am confident Mr. Editor, the same feeling which I above expressed, in relation to this subject, would actuate my bosom, as it ought the bosom of every freeman. FRANKLIN.

U. S. FRIGATE POTOMAC, AT SEA.

October 12th, 1833.

I avail myself of leisure that is afforded me by a severe indisposition, by which I am prevented from attending to my duty, for the purpose of writing to you. We left Payta day before yesterday morning, and are bound to Callao, touching at most of the little ports, between the two places: however, were more than a week at Payta, having reached there on the evening of the 18th. But perhaps I had better give our movements, with the occurrences on board, in which they have taken place. Referring back to my journal, then, I find that my last letter to you was written at Coquimbo, on the 11th June last, and transmitted homewards by the brig "Montezuma," of Baltimore. Since that we have spent a few weeks at Callao; have anchored twice at Payta; have visited and passed several days at the Gallapagos Islands, and lived at Puna about ten days. This cruise to the leeward has been far less unpleasant than we were prepared to realize it. At Charles' Island we found quite a settlement commenced. The colony had been founded about a year before, and was in a very thriving state considering every thing. The Governor of the Group is Don Josef Velimil, a native of Louisiana, who has lately been appointed United States Consul at Guayaquil. The Islands are now called "La Florida," in honor of General Flores, President of the Ecuador, under whose administration Villamil received his commission. The inhabitants are made up of Revolutionists, &c. from thence, and it is the intention of that Government to make it their Botany Bay. Charles' Island is the only one on which water has ever been found in any certain supply. A project for bringing it to the coast by means of pipes, so that the shipping can be supplied, is under way, and if successful, this island must become a most important resort for our whale ships. Here they can be supplied with every requisite water and vegetables in abundance, and the fish with which the bays all abound will supply them with fresh provisions so long as in port, and the terrapin will be a rich treat to them when they get to sea. There will be no occasion for there going to the Maui at all. The town is situated at the foot of a moderately high mountain, about seven miles from the "Black Beach," (the nearest landing) as it is called, and is laid out regularly. "Washington Square" is in the centre, and at the four corners of this square it is intended to build a Church, a Hall of Justice, a Government House, and a College for the education of children born on the Island. Of course it will be some time before these will be wanted. There is an abundance of rock-salt found on Almarabar Island, and it has been estimated that sufficient fish of a kind similar to our cod might be taken annually a-

round Charles' Island to supply the markets of Lima, Quito, and Guayaquil. The cities consume about 190,000 dollars worth yearly. Unlike the character given by all the old navigators to these Islands, a part of each is said to be, and that on which the settlement is, is very fertile. A circumstance of an unpleasant nature occurred here just previous to our arrival. I allude to the execution of the second in command, or Lieutenant Governor, for an attack on the person of Capt. Chase, of the ship North America, of Nantucket. This man had been a Colonel in the service of the Ecuador, and is represented as being a bold and daring fellow. It is thought he wanted to get possession of the ship and then leave the Island. Let his object have been what it may, he went on board the ship, and when Captain Chase was looking in a contrary direction, he drew and made a thrust at him with his sword. The blow was parried off, and but slightly injured the Captain. The crew of the North America at once seized the offender, but Captain Chase ordered him to be released and set ashore. He then represented the whole affair to Governor Villamil, who called in ten men of the place and sent them out with orders to bring in the offender, who had fled inland. He was apprehended; tried by a jury of twelve; found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. The morning following the sentence was carried into effect. We received the Governor on board under a salute of thirteen guns, and this, doubtless, will have a good effect among his people. After spending several days here, during the most of which we were employed in making excursions to the weather side of the Island, in pursuit of Terrapin, we left Essex Bay on the morning of the 10th day of September. Eight days afterwards we anchored of Pina, Gulf of Guayaquil, and it is impracticable for this ship for to go up to the city, owing to the little water, compared to her draft on the bar. Two of our boats, however visited Guayaquil, in one of which, among a large party of officers, was your humble servant. We enjoyed ourselves highly. No sooner did we leave in sight of the town than we discovered a party of gentlemen walking along the banks of the towards us. As we passed, they hailed us, pointed out the best landing place, and finally met us at it, and from thence took us in a body, many as we were, to their quarters, and made them our homes during our stay of two days. The conduct of these, our countrymen, towards us, was similar, to this throughout. We had not been in town an hour before our rooms were filled with cards of invitation from different families of the place, and I assure you I think we might have enjoyed ourselves much for a long time. Guayaquil was quiet, politically, although some excitement was occasioned the day we left, by the news which had just arrived from Quito. It appeared, from all I could learn, that General Flores had become very unpopular. His term of office was about to expire, and efforts were making to thwart his re-election—on the other hand he liked the situation so well that, although ineligible by the Constitution, his friends were making every possible exertion to retain him for another term. Congress had met and were in session when we were at Guayaquil. "The Liberty Party" consisted of the most intelligent class of the people, and in Congress, they had about fourteen members! Flores had succeeded in getting in about sixteen who were of his side. He did this through the influence of bribes, &c. Seizing the opportunity when but a small part of the liberal members had arrived, Flores called Congress together. Don Vincente Rocaferte, of one of the most old and respectable families in the Ecuador, all the members of which have been educated either in England or the United States, the most intelligent man in the House, and opposed to the President, was present, and spoke from the opening of the House until late in the evening against Flores and his measures. He said "he was not afraid to die, and that so long as he lived he would speak. That as a Member of Congress he had a right to be heard by his constituents, and that he considered and denounced General Flores as a tyrant." He went on in such a strain as made all but his own party tremble. Being of a weak constitution he was confined to his lodgings the succeeding day—the effects of his exertion. On this occasion Flores ordered the doors closed, and Congress sat in secret session. He then demanded extraordinary powers, alleging that the good of the country rendered it necessary he should have them, and they were granted to him! His first act was to issue an order expelling from the country, or arresting the Editors of, and writers in, all the liberal papers, and a Colonel Wright in the army, an Irishman by birth, was obliged to seek protection and escape from Guayaquil in our boat the night we left that place, at 12 o'clock. We brought him to Payta, where for the present he means to reside. If a tenth part of the thousand and one stories in circulation at Guayaquil concerning Flores' character and conduct, as President, be correct, he is certainly deserving of great censure.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. O. Douglass, Mr. Samuel Eisenberger, to Miss Nancy Muma, both of West Hempfield.

By the same on the 15th, Mr. Jacob B. Mitchell, to Miss Elizabeth Ralston.

On Thursday Evening, in this Borough, by the Rev. H. B. Shaffner, Mr. Henry Sultzbach to Miss Helena Oberdorf, of York county.

On good Friday, there will be a Confirmation in the Reformed Church, at Maytown. Services will begin at 10 o'clock, in the morning.

Borough Tickets.

CHIEF BURGESS.

Samuel D. Miller.

ASSISTANT BURGESS.

Jacob Graybill, Esq.

COUNCIL.

James Wilson, Henry Sultzbach, Lewis Leader, Jacob Sheidley, Benjamin Garman.

BOROUGH CONSTABLE.

James Glenn.

CHIEF BURGESS.

J. T. Anderson.

ASSISTANT BURGESS.

Jacob Graybill, Esq.

COUNCIL.

James Wilson, Abraham Varley, Samuel McKinney, Henry Sultzbach, David Rhinehart.

BOROUGH CONSTABLE.

James Glenn.

Flowers.
BY MRS SIOURNEY.
I'll tell thee a story, sweet,
Here under this shady tree,
If thou'lt keep it safe in thy faithful breast
I'll whisper the whole to thee.

I had a lover, once,
In my early sunny hours,
A fair and fanciful youth was he,
And he told his love in flowers.

I remember its waking sigh—
We roam'd in a verdant spot,
And he cull'd for me a cluster bright
Of purple Forget-me-not.

But I was a giddy girl,
So I toss'd it soon away,
And gather'd the dandelion buds,
And the wild grape's gadding spray.

He mark'd their blended hues,
With a sad and reproachful eye,
For one was the symbol of thoughtless mirth,
And the other of coquetry.

Yet he would not be baffled thus,
So he brought for my chrystal vase,
The rose geranium's tender bloom,
And the blushing hawthorn's grace.

And a brilliant and fresh bouquet,
Of the moss rose buds he bore—
Whose eloquent brows in dew drops pearl'd
Were rich in the heart's deep lore.

I would not refuse the gift,
Though I knew the spell it wove,
But I gave him back a snow white bud,
"Too young, too young to love."

Then he proffer'd a myrtle wreath,
With damask roses fair,
And took the liberty—only think,
To arrange it in my hair.

And he prest in my yielding hand,
The everlasting pea,
Whose questioning lips of perfume breath,
"Wilt thou go, wilt thou go with me?"

Yet we were but children still,
And our love, though it seemed so sweet,
Was well express'd by the types it chose,
For it pass'd away as fleet.

Though he brought me laurus leaf,
That changes but to die,
And the aramant, and the evergreen,
Yet what did they signify.

Of o'er his haunted love
Suspicious moods had power,
So I put a French marigold in his hat,
That gaudy, jealous flower.

But the rootless passion shrank
Like Jonah's gourd away,
'Till the shivering ice plant best might mark
The grades of its chill decay.

And he sail'd o'er the faithless sea,
To a brighter clime than ours—
So it faded that fond and fickle love,
Like its alphabet of flowers.

Human Fate.
A little child, a little child,
Upon its mother's knee;
With dimpled cheek and laughing eye,
A holy sight to see.

A thoughtless boy, a thoughtless boy,
A truant from the school,
Urging his tiny wooden sloop
On through the glassy pool.

A musing youth, a musing youth,
With eyes fixed on a book,
Where he but sees his mistress' face
In her last farewell look.

A gay gallant, a gay gallant,
Hero of club and ball;
His father's pride, his mother's joy,
Admired and loved of all.

A traveller, a traveller,
Returned from foreign strand,
With store of wisdom, culled with care,
For use in his own land.

A happy man, a happy man,
With wife and children round;
And smiling friends, and cheerful home,
Where all pure joys abound.

A patriot, a patriot,
Intent on public good;
Who, in a court's ordeal tried,
Corruption's bait withstood.

A man of woe, a man of woe,
Bankrupt in heart and wealth—
Wife, children, hopes, all in the grave,
A bankrupt, too, in health.

A misanthrope, a misanthrope,
Disgusted with mankind;
Deserted by deceitful friends,
Whom favors could not bind.

A lunatic, a lunatic,
In melancholy mood,
Shrinking from every living thing—
Sighing in solitude.

A burial, a burial,
With none of kin to weep,
And lay the old man 'neath the sod,
To take his last long sleep.

Strange companie, strange companie,
Are these to meet, I ween!
Alas! they are but life's changes,
That in one man are seen!

For Rent.
That well known
TAVERN HOUSE
situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets
in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lum-
ber Yard. The house is
Two stories High,
with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a
kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the sec-
ond; a never failing well of water, with a pump
at the front door, good and roomy stabling and
sheds, together with two lots of ground, every
thing in good repair. This property has for
many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is
an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge,
which makes it very convenient for River and
Canal trade.
It will be rented for one or more years, those
desirous of occupying a profitable stand for bu-
siness please make early application to the
owner, residing on the premises.
LEWIS LEADER.
Marietta December 28, 1833.

GOODS
selling off at first cost
for cash.
The subscribers having determined to close
their business in this place as soon as possible,
would call the attention of the public to their
EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE
which they are now offering for sale at first
cost.
C. HERTZLER & WILSON.
Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.
ALL persons in any way indebted to the
subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to
come forward and discharge their respective
accounts immediately, or abide with the con-
sequences. ALSO persons having claims
against the firm are requested to present them
for settlement.
HERTZLER & WILSON.
Sept. 5. 1833.

ASTUBEL GREEN, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBIA, PA.
Office at the corner of Locust and Second
Streets, next to the Printing Office.
A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every
Thursday, for the transaction of business, and
may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

**AGENT AND CONVEYANCER'S
OFFICE,**
IN LOCUST STREET, first House above
Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.
The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the
public in general, that he has opened an Office
for the PURCHASE and SALE of REAL
ESTATE of every description. Agency busi-
ness in general,
**DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORT-
GAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS
OF SALE, POWERS OF AT-
TORNEY, ARTICLES OF
CO-PARTNERSHIP,
TAVERN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.**
JOHN TROUT.
Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT,
Fancy Milliner & Dress Maker.
Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Mariet-
ta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their
demands in her line, at the shortest notice.
Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and
pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the
first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.
Marietta October 3, 1833.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The co-partnership in the Hatting business,
heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR
and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolv-
ed by mutual consent. Those having claims
against the firm are requested to present their
accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all
those indebted to the firm are required to make
payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to
receive all outstanding debts due the firm.
JOHN BARR.
A. N. CASSEL.
Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,
Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic that he has taken, and will continue the
Hatting establishment heretofore conducted
under the firm of Barr and Cassel.
January 4, 1834.

FOR RENT.
Two water Lots in that part of the borough
of Marietta, laid out by John Myers No. 11, 12,
and those persons that have lumber on the said
lots, are requested to call on the subscriber
on or before the 15th day of March next, to
make satisfaction for occupying said lots.
JACOB GRAYBILL.
Agent for J. A. Shultz.
Feb. 25th, 1834.

**Office of the Susquehanna
Bridge and Bank Company,**
BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Com-
pany have adopted the following rates of inter-
est to be allowed on Deposites of money at this
Office, viz:—
On Deposites payable Ninety days } 5 pr. cent
after demand. } per annum
On Deposites payable Thirty days } 4 per cent
after demand. } per annum
On current Deposites, subject to } 3 per cent
be checked for at the pleasure } per annum
of the Deposites, (from such }
persons as may request it. }
On weekly Deposites, which may }
be withdrawn on the first day }
of January or first day of July }
in each year, at which periods }
the Interest on said Deposites }
will be payable. }
Certificates are issued for all special De-
posites.
Collections are made on most of the princi-
pal towns, where Banks are located, in the se-
veral states.
Discount days Wednesdays and Saturdays.
On Saturdays the Office is open for business
until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,
W. E. COALE, CASHIER.
March 14, 1833.

James Noble,
Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.
Offers his services to the people both in
TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for
a share of public patronage.
References as to capability, enquire of
BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.
Marietta November 30, 1833.

Notice.
JOHN FISHER of the Borough of Marietta
(Pumpmaker) having this day assigned and
transferred to the Subscribers, all his estate,
real, personal and mixed for the benefit of his
Creditors, the terms of which are that the
Judgment Creditors are to be first paid accord-
ing to priority, after which, the residue of
the proceeds to be paid and distributed to and
amongst all his other creditors, who shall with-
in 60 days from this date execute a release to
him of all claims upon him in future. Notice
is therefore given to his creditors, that the
deed of assignment, may be seen by calling on
John Hertzler, one of the undersigned assign-
ees, where also they can see a release prepa-
red for their execution, if they shall see proper
to accept the terms offered in said assignment.
FREDERICK HAINES,
JOHN HERTZLER.
Marietta, January 21, 1834.

**LUMBER
Yard.**
In the Eastern part of Marietta.
J. GROSS.
GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his old
customers, and a generous public, that he still
continues to keep on hand and at his old
stand, LUMBER of every description, among
which are.
White and Yellow Pine Boards,
and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joists,
Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long
and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.
Hewed Timber,
of several lengths and sizes. Ready made and
rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails,
Hogshead and Barrel Staves.
Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by
the ton. All of which he is determined to sell
low for CASH, or approved short credits.
Marietta, July 18, 1833.

**Lumber
YARD.**
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally, that he
has in addition to his former stock of lumber a
large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scant-
ling, and Rafters: Timber from 10 to 50 feet
in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling
from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet,
all of which he offers for sale at the current
prices—between two and three hundred thou-
sand Shingles at a reduced price.
JAMES MEHAFFEY.
Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

A. M. Beatty,
**AUCTIONEER and VENDUE
CRIER.**
Respectfully informs the people generally,
both in Town and Country, that he continues
to attend to the above business and may be
found by inquiring of Samuel McKinney in
Front Street Marietta.
References as to capacity enquire of
WILLIAM CHILD,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
JOHN H. GOODMAN,
October 12, 1833.

**COFFEE HOUSE
HOTEL.**
No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the en-
couragement that he has received, from his
friends and the public since he commenced the
above establishment, respectfully informs them
that he still continues at the same place, and
hopes by his attention to the comforts of his
Guests to merit a share of their patronage.
JOHN S. BAKER.
March 7, 1833.

**New and Splendid Assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS**
Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law
Consisting in part of
Cloths, Cassimeres,
fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TI
BAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods
suitable for the present and approaching season,
which are offered uncommonly low for CASH or
COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,
FORSTER & LAW.
Marietta October 24, 1833.

Notice
Is hereby given that MARKS SNYDER of
the Borough of Marietta, on the 20th of Janu-
ary, A. D. 1834, executed a voluntary deed of
assignment to the subscribers, for the benefit
of his creditors. All persons indebted to said
Marks Snyder, are requested to pay the same
without delay; and those having claims, to pre-
sent the same to the subscribers duly authenti-
cated.
JACOB GLATZ,
JOHN BARR.
January 30, 1834 Assignees of Marks Snyder

**INSURANCE AGAINST
FIRE!**
HOUSES, BARNs, GOODS, LUMBER
YARDS, and other property insured, on
application at the agency office of the
Franklin Fire Insurance company of Phila-
delphia next door below the office of the Co-
lumbia Spy.
Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

Job Printing
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold by Public Sale, on Saturday,
the 23d day of March, at the Public House of
Rieb and Libhart, the following Real property
of JOHN FISHER, (Pump maker) of the
borough of Marietta,
A Lot of Ground,
No. 128 situated on the corner of Chesnut &
Front streets, on which is erected a TWO
STORY
FRAME HOUSE,
with a Cistern at the back door; a building
erected for the pumpmaking business, having
every convenience; also, good Stabling; being
in that part of the borough, called New Haven.
Also, at the same time and place will be
sold,
A LOT OF GROUND,
situated in that part of the Borough called
New Haven, fronting on the River and ex-
tending from the River to the canal, and situ-
ated between the Bridge crossing the Canal
and the property of Hertzler and Wilson.
N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the
above described property at Private Sale, be-
fore the 20th of March, can have an opportu-
nity of doing so by calling on either of the As-
signees.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. when
attendance will be given, and terms of sale
made known, by
JOHN HERTZLER, Jr.
FREDERICK HAINES,
Assignees.
Marietta, February 6th, 1834.

**HARDWARE,
Drugs, Paints, Oils and
DYE STUFFS.**
The subscriber still continues to keep, an
on hand a good supply of
**DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE
STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE,**
which he offers on the best terms to those who
will favor him with their custom.—Also, a
general supply of
**PATENT MEDICINES,
GROUND SPICES
Mahogany Venires,
Swain's Celebrated Panacea,**
for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mer-
curial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders
arising from a bad state of the blood; this medi-
cine has been recommended by the best Phy-
sicians of Philadelphia. All orders will be
thankfully received and particular pains taken
that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A
liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians
and wholesale dealers.
J. T. ANDERSON,
Marietta, Jan. 23, 1834.

**Valuable Property
For Sale.**
The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, that
large and commodious
**Brick Dwelling House,
AND LOT OF GROUND,**
in the Borough of Marietta, now occupied by
him as a Store and dwelling house. The
property is situated on the South East corner
of Market Square, very advantageous for doing
public business, the Lot is under the best im-
provement, being supplied with a well of never
failing water, a good cistern at the back
door, good stabling, and all kinds of fall and
summer fruit. Also, an adjoining
House and Lot of Ground,
in the Market Square.
Persons wishing to view the above described
property, are requested to call on
JAMES STEEL.
Marietta, Feb. 6th, 1834.

**LIBHART'S
HOTEL
and Stage Office,**
Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.
THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a ge-
nerous public for the favors he has hitherto re-
ceived, and respectfully announces to his cus-
tomers and others, that he still continues to
occupy that well known stand—the house has
lately undergone considerable repairs, improve-
ments and alterations, so as to render it more
completely a home for the traveller.
The house is spacious and contains twenty
four rooms, two of which are private Parlors,
and fitted up in good style for the accommoda-
tion of private parties. The above establish-
ment enjoys one of the most advantageous
situations in the place, being located in the
centre of business, and commands a fine pros-
pect of the river and its scenery.
The subscriber intends devoting his unre-
mitted personal exertions in conducting the a-
bove establishment, and hopes by this assiduity
and attention to merit that patronage so libe-
rally extended to him heretofore, and for which
he hereby makes his most grateful acknowl-
edgements.
B. LIBHART.
Feb. 7, 1833.

Eagle Hotel

For Rent.
The subscribers wishing to leave the Public
House which they now occupy, in the borough
of Marietta, known as the Eagle Hotel, (for-
merly kept by Coleman H. Taylor) the estab-
lishment is therefore offered for RENT, on
moderate terms, for one or more years, it is in
excellent order, they having completely repai-
red it, and now is favored by a large share of
public patronage. The stand being in the
Centre Square and in the business part of the
town, which gives it many advantages over
others. The subscriber will also dispose of
their Bedding and other public furniture.
RIEB & LIBHART.
Marietta, February 20, 1834.

Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of the
WILLIAM GREEN, deceased, of the borough
of Marietta, are requested to make pay-
ment on or before the first day of April next,
all persons having claims against the es-
tate will please present them properly au-
thenticated for settlement, to
CATHARINE GREEN, Executrix.
Marietta, February 6th, 1834.

**MARIETTA
English & Classical Academy**
This Institution, under the supervision
Theodore W. Simpson, A. M. will be open
for the admission of Pupils, in the build-
ing lately erected at the corner of Gay and
Front streets, on TUESDAY, December 23d.
The Male department will be under the im-
mediate direction and government of the Prin-
cipal. The Female department, will be con-
ducted by Miss C. SIMPSON, who has had
considerable experience in teaching. The
various branches of a
Classical & English Education
will be taught. The following list com-
prises a part of the regular course of instruction.
**Orthography, Reading, Writing,
Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar,
Use of the Globes, Mental and Moral
Philosophy, higher branches of Ma-
thematics, Greek and Latin Classics,
French, Music, Drawing &c.**
The pupils will be divided into classes ac-
cording to the attainments of each. Exer-
cises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION, will be
required of all of suitable age and acquirements.
Terms of tuition will vary from three to five
Dollars, according to the nature of the study.
Drawing, French, Music, and Fancy work
extra.
Miss SUTHERLAND, who has had 15
years experience as an *Instructress* of Mus-
ic, having taught at Baltimore and Bethel,
with much satisfaction to her employers, will
give lessons on the Piano and Guitar.
Drawing and Fancy work, per quarter \$5.
Fancy work 25
French 60
Music on the Piano or Guitar 50
Stationary furnished, if desired, at a mod-
erate rate.
The Principal will receive a few fam-
ily boarders into his family, at the low rate of \$2.
per quarter, for board, tuition, &c. Board can
be had in respectable families from \$1.75 to
\$2.00 per week.
Application for Admission, can be made
either to Mr. Simpson or any one of the fol-
lowing Trustees,
**James MehaFFEY, Dr. Samuel Huston,
Rev. O. Douglass, Christian Hertzler,
James Wilson.**
Marietta November 30, 1833.

**GREENBANK'S
Periodical Library.**
Containing, in the cheapest possible form,
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tory and Statistics of Russia; by General Count
Philip de Segur. 3. Notes of a journey to
France and Italy; by William Hazlitt. 4. The
last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb. 5. The
Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M.
Moir. 6. The life of Carl Theodor Kerner,
the German Warrior Poet; by his father. 7.
Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Kerner.
8. Kerner's Prose Tales. 9. Tours in Upper
India and the Himalaya Mountains, &c.; by
Major Archer. 10. The Game of Life; by
Leitch Ritchie. 11. The Young Poet, a Fragment
of Autobiography; from Tales of Field
and Flood; by J. Malcolm. 12. Helen We-
sters, from the same. 13. The Brothers, from
the same. 14. The Rival; by the author of
Recollections of the Peninsula. 15. Anec-
dotes of Painters.
VOLUME II.—1. Critical Sketches of the
character and genius of Scott and Byron. 2.
Journal of an officer employed in the expedi-
tion under the command of Captain Owen,
on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a
Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and critical
sketches of Sir James Mackintosh and Lord
Brougham. 5. Service afloat, comprising the
Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer.
6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fit-
cher, (late Miss Jewsbury.) 7. Sketch of the
genius and character of Wordsworth with se-
lections from his Lyrical Ballads. 8. Nine
Months' residence in New Zealand. 9. The
Life of Mahomet; from the Library of useful
knowledge. 10. History of the Ottoman or
Turkish Empire by Edward Upham, Esq. M.
R. A. S. 11. The Tyroler, by the author of
Recollections of the Peninsula. 12. Domest-
ic Manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Car-
michael, five years a resident in the Islands.
13. The Life and Character of William Wil-
berforce. 14. Men and Things, viz: The
Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings
of Biography.
The London Editions of the above works
were originally published in more than thirty
volumes, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOL-
LARS, and have been offered to subscribers at
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ume to make upwards of six hundred and
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T. K. GREENBANK, & Co.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Pine Wood
For SALE at CHIQUES SAW MILL, price
50 cents per half Cord.
January 11, 1833.